REMARKS

Claims 1-44 are presented for examination. Claims 1, 7, 10, 11, 14, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 31, 34, 40, 43, and 44 are currently amended. No claims have been canceled. No new claims have been added.

In the Office Action, claims 10, 11, 23, 28, 31, and 43 were rejected under 35 USC § 112. Claims 11, 14-20, 24, 25, 34, and 44 were rejected under 35 USC § 102(b) as being anticipated by Suda, US Patent App. No. 20020065117 ("Suda"). Claims 1-7, 11, 12, 14-20, 24-26, 29, 32-37, 40, and 44 were rejected under 35 USC § 102(e) as being anticipated by Li et al., US Patent App. No. 20030026324 ("Li"). Claims 8-10, 13, 21-23, 27, 28, 30, 31, 38, 39, and 41-43 were rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Li.

Independent claims 1, 7, 11, 14, 22, 24, 28, 29, 34, 40, and 44 are currently amended. Support for the amendments can be found in the specification as filed, for example, at paragraphs [0023], [0029], and [0030], and Figures 1, 2, and 3.

Rejections under 35 USC § 112

Claim 11 is currently amended to provide an antecedent basis for "the transmit clock". Claims 10, 23, 28, 31, and 43 are currently amended to delete the word "approximately". Applicants therefore request that the § 112 rejections to claims 10, 11, 23, 28, 31, and 43 be withdrawn.

Suda

Claims 11, 14-20, 24, 25, 34, and 44 were rejected under 35 USC § 102(b) as being anticipated by Suda.

The Office action references Suda at paragraphs 0002, 0011, 0017, 0020, 0022, 0023, 0041. Suda discloses a **power conservation** (e.g., of a battery) system, in a mobile phone, for **stopping** a main clock **for a predetermined time period** while using a "wait clock" (also in the mobile) to keep track of time while the main clock is stopped so that a main clock counter can be restarted at the count where it otherwise would have been, had the main clock not been stopped, when the main clock is restarted (abstract, paragraphs 0002, 0011, 0017, 0020, 0022, 0023, and 0041). The only mention of "access" in Suda is at paragraphs 0010, 0011, and 0012 where frequency, time, and code division multiple access (FDMA, TDMA, CDMA) are briefly described in the background section with reference only to relative clock frequencies but without description of the details of access protocols.

Thus, the disclosure by Suda of a method of *saving power consumption* by *turning off* a main clock *for a predetermined time period* provides no teaching whatsoever toward "a method for multiple access attempts . . . leaving the transmit clock on unless no subsequent access attempt occurs within a predetermined time interval" as claimed by claim 11. In addition, the structure and principles of operation of the present invention claimed by amended claim 11 can be seen to be contrary to those disclosed by Suda, because the present invention leaves the transmit clock on, turning the transmit clock off only **after** (i.e., "unless no subsequent access attempt occurs within a predetermined time interval") a predetermined interval, **not**, as in Suda, turning the clock off **for** a predetermined interval. Thus, it can be seen that not only does Suda not anticipate the present invention, but actually teaches away from the present invention.

Similarly, Applicants submit that Suda does not anticipate either of claims 14 or 24, in which an "activation period continues through subsequent access attempts and is not stopped unless no subsequent access attempt occurs within a predetermined time interval" contrary to, as in Suda, **stopping** the activation period **for** a predetermined time interval.

Similarly, Applicants submit that Suda does not anticipate claim 34, in which "the transmit clock <u>continues without resynchronization</u> through subsequent access attempts and is <u>not stopped unless</u> no subsequent access attempt occurs <u>within</u> a predetermined time interval" contrary to, as in Suda, **stopping** the transmit clock **for** a predetermined time interval.

Similarly, Applicants submit that Suda does not anticipate claim 44, in which "activation <u>continues</u> through subsequent access attempts and is <u>stopped after</u> no subsequent access attempt occurs within an optimal time interval" contrary to, as in Suda, **stopping** the activation **for** a predetermined time interval.

Applicants, therefore, respectfully submit that independent claims 11, 14, 24, 34, and 44, and claims dependent from them, are now in condition for allowance and request that the § 102 rejections based on Suda be withdrawn.

Li

Claims 1-7, 11, 12, 14-20, 24-26, 29, 32-37, 40, and 44 were rejected under 35 USC § 102(e) as being anticipated by Li; and claims 8-10, 13, 21-23, 27, 28, 30, 31, 38, 39, and 41-43 were rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Li.

The Office action references Li at paragraphs 0002, 0015-0017, 0038-0041, 0071, and the abstract. Li discloses a power control method for controlling **signal power level** among various competing mobile stations within a single cell of a base station and for providing a **back off** delay for subsequent access attempts for resolving collisions between mobile stations accessing the same random access sub-channel (abstract, paragraph 0002). The power control method relates to providing power control signals between the base and mobile stations that the mobile station uses to adjust signal power level up or down (i.e., power-up, power-down) transmit at same power, or back off (i.e., delay access signaling) (paragraphs 0015-0017). Access may comprise the mobile station synchronizing with the base station (paragraphs 0038-0041) and may comprise the

mobile station "immediately ceas[ing] its transmission for a certain number of slots (back-off), so that it does not add any unnecessary interference to the access channel" to resolve collision between mobile stations (paragraphs 0070, 0071).

Applicants therefore submit that Li does not anticipate, nor even provide any relevant teaching toward, the present invention as claimed by claims 1, 7, 11, 14, 24, 29, 34, 40, and 44. In fact, Li mentions a clock of the mobile station only at paragraphs 0039 and 0083 and there is no disclosure of activating a power device to start and synchronize a transmit clock "<u>only</u> if the transmit clock is stopped <u>after lapse of a predetermined time interval in which no access attempt has been made</u>" and deactivating the power device to "<u>stop the transmit clock</u> after lapse of the predetermined time interval <u>in which no access attempt has been made</u>" as in claim 1.

Likewise, Li does not anticipate claims 7 and 29, in which "if a successive access is attempted <u>before</u> . . . the <u>predetermined time interval has expired,</u> stopping the timer, <u>leaving the transmit clock on</u>" and if "the <u>predetermined time interval has expired before the successive access is attempted</u>, stopping the timer, (and) deactivating the battery's current flow to the transmit clock to <u>stop the transmit clock</u>."

Likewise, Li does not anticipate claim 40, which recites "a stop timer module for stopping the timing of the predetermined time interval, <u>leaving the transmit clock on in response to a subsequent access attempt within the predetermined time interval </u>and for stopping the timing of the predetermined time interval, <u>turning the transmit clock off in response to no subsequent access attempt within the predetermined time interval</u>."

Nor as above with Suda, does Li anticipate claims 11, 14, 24, 34, or 44, as amended.

Applicants also submit that Li does not make obvious claims 22 and 28 as Li's teachings regarding ***signal power level control*** and ***back off delay between access attempts*** do not provide even a suggestion of "leaving the transmit clock <u>on</u> in response

to a subsequent access attempt <u>within</u> the predetermined time interval" and "turning the transmit clock <u>off</u> in response to <u>no</u> subsequent access attempt <u>within</u> the predetermined time interval" as in claim 22; nor, as in claim 28, "upon <u>expiration</u> of the period of two seconds <u>without</u> a successive access attempt, <u>deactivating</u> the battery's current flow to the transmit clock and stopping the transmit clock" and "<u>not deactivating</u> the battery's current flow to the transmit clock if the successive access attempt is initiated <u>before</u> the period of two seconds has expired."

Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that Li neither anticipates nor makes obvious the present invention as claimed by the amended claims 1, 7, 11, 14, 22, 24, 28, 29, 34, 40, 44 and that the section 102 and 103 rejections based on Li should be withdrawn.

Conclusion

In light of the arguments and amendments presented herein, the Applicants respectfully submit that all pending claims are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, reconsideration and allowance of this Application is earnestly solicited. Should any issues remain unresolved, the Examiner is encouraged to telephone the undersigned at the number provided below.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: May 3, 2007   By: /Howard H. Seo/
                                            Howard Seo
                                            Reg. No. 43,106
                                            Attorney for Applicants

QUALCOMM Incorporated
Attn: Patent Department
5775 Morehouse Drive
San Diego, California 92121
Telephone: (858) 658-5928
Facsimile: (858) 658-2502